# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

# The Press TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

The Fulfilment of the War. Through frequent rumors of peace, through political revolutions, through State and national elections, through changes of men and of measures, the war has for four years run its straightforward course. Those who have sought to arrest it have been brushed away. The Democratic party, which placed itself in the path of the war, declaring it a failure, was trampled beneath its iron hoofs. The earnest desire of the people, North and South, for peace, has not for a moment interrupted the war. The efforts of Southern Legislatures, rebel and loyal leaders-of the President himselfhave been unavailing. The war is a giant who will not listen to reason this would have been the true policy. He or persuasion; fetters cannot bind him; called for twenty-five thousand men, and irresistibly he, sweeps forward, and when communication was opened the call the nation follows on the glorious and bloody path. It follows because this war is the destiny of America. The wind was sown when slavery was established, and the whirlwind must be reaped to the last. War was an unseen element of the original compact of the States; war was sealed up in the first compromise on which the Union was established, and all subsequent compromises have but postponed its outbreak; war has been systematically prepared for forty years, and such a war, with its causes reaching far back into the last century, is not to be ended till it has

been fought out. The conference at Hampton Roads is but another proof that that natural conclusion is not yet visible, though it may be hidden but a little way in the darkness of the future. If peace were not an impossibility, the President would have obtained it. Everything he could do for it he did. And we believe the rebel leaders with whom he conferred were sincere in their desire that peace should be the immediate result of the conference. But what could be done? How can peace be made in the face of Fate itself? If we could undo the work of the past, legislation for the present would be easy. But the South is what slavery has made it, and the education of war is an uncompleted task. When the Government of the United States declares to the rebellion, "Submit, for it is certain that you will be compelled to in the end," it has for answer the sullen incredulity of men who have already risked so much that they are willing to dare everything. Yet the conference was not useless. While it proves the necessity of the war, it shows that the stage is reached at which both sides are anxious to end it. To the United States it is encouragement to persevere energetically in a course which has already forced our enemies to consider the terms of reunion. The war has received a new impulse. Negotiation, generosity, argument, apneal, cannot bring our foes to submit force shall. The refusal of the offer gives emphasis to the command. Now let the nation put its whole strength into the war. It has nothing else to depend upon. The Union and the war are one; they succeed or fail together. Unless we conquer peace with the Union, by filling up our armies, by winning battle after battle, we shall have peace without the Union. Every loyal American feels his blood burn with indignation to see magnanimity rejected by treason, redels scorning the generous offers of the President, and a desperate conspiracy gathering up its strength to make one | gress." Acting under this apprehension, last effort against the armies that encircle it. Who is he that now speaks against the war? Every man of us ought to swear new hostility to treason, and make the oath good by deeds. When the Greeks despaired of victory over the Trojans, DIOMEDES said, "Let the rest fly to their homes; but we two, I and STHENELOS, will fight till we see the end of Troy."

Junction to Washington had been destroyed, son informed General Scorr by telewill show conclusively, we think, that in | graph that JOHNSTON had left Winchesthis first act of his embarrassing administer on the afternoon of the 18th, and tration General PATTERSON behaved like a the telegraphic despatch was received in soldier and a statesman. It may not be season to have delayed the battle until reinforcements could have arrived. The too much for us to add that, if equal promptitude and sagacity had been at that evidence before the Committee on the Con-

time shown by other men in high comduct of the War shows that twenty-four mand, many of the early mistakes of the thousand men were held in reserve at the battle of Bull Run, which was more than war would have been avoided. In the early part of the war many of our double the number of PATTERSON'S comdistinguished men were of the opinion that mand. These men were never handled at it would be a temporary insurrection, and all. If PATTERSON'S column was so neces-

might be easily suppressed with a small misary to decide that battle (a battle, after all, litary force. A few clear-headed men, who that was little more than a Chinese fight), saw the real bearing of this war, thought | why were these reserves not employed ? differently, and among this number we The question as to who mismanaged Bull must place General PATTERSON. He Run remains to be decided. We do not early believed that a large army was nepropose to enter upon the discussion, but cessary, and, although the Government there is enough evidence, we think, to show overruled his conviction, he made many | that none of the mismanagement can be | applications for nower to raise regiments attributed to Major General ROBERT PATfor "the war." No one now doubts that TERSON.

The Electoral Vote. To-morrow the electoral vote will be read

in the House of Representatives, and was overruled by the military authori-ABBAHAM LINCOLN formally declared the ties. The men who answered to his call President of the United States for the next afterwards became the great Pennsylvania term. A defeated candidate will not on Reserve Corps, whose glorious career 27th. this occasion calmly listen to the announce-General PATTERSON truly says "forms one of the brightest pages in the history of | ment of the success of his opponent, as the war." Having administered, with four years ago STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS listened to the reading of the vote which great judgment, the affairs of his departmade Mr. LINCOLN President. Many of ment, General PATTENSON took the field, those who take part in the ceremonies toat the head of a small body of men, for the purpose of attacking Harper's Ferry. His morrow will remember the presence of DOUGLAS in the Capitol then, and no one plan was submitted to General Scorr and will doubt where he would now be found approved. General PATTERSON advanced had Death spared the great leader of the towards the Potomac, and Jounston, who Democracy. In the oration delivered by Mr. JOHN W. FORMEY in July, 1861, in held Harper's Ferry, abandoned that point, and fell back to Bunker Hill, a position memory of DougLas, we find the following equidistant between Martinsburg and description of an event which is now part of Winchester. Our army then did not conhistory, and which hundreds will recall tosist of ten thousand men, and there

morrow : can be no doubt, we think, that if this "I shall never forget his appearance when the plan of General PATTERSON had been unelectoral vote was read in the House of Representa tives, in February last. That was a memorabl molested, he would have succeeded in holding the valley of the Shenandoah. scene. According to law, Vice President Breckin ridge presided. Only three Southern States had descried the flag and faith of their fathers. The galleries were crowded, and some interest was ex-cited by the rumor that violence was intended to He desired, first, to transfer to Harper's Ferry his base of operations; second, to open and maintain free communication prevent the formal proclamation of the constitu-tional verdict of the American people. I looked round east and west along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and third, to hold Harper's me to see whether certain men, who continued to Ferry, Martinsburg, and Charlestown, a retain seats in that great Convention, Senator strong force gradually and securely adand Representatives, with all their boasted chivalry, and honor, and courage, could lend them-selves to the studied denunciation of an election of vancing, as they were prepared, towards Winchester and Woodstock, and thus cut the ruler of thirty millions of people-could partioff all communication between the rebels cipate in all the solemn ceremon nials belonging to and the west. Now, whatever may be -could hear the vote of every State read off and corded, even while their sculs were black with sin, said of the early strategy of this war, one and their hearts filled with the pre-ordained purthing has been proved by events, and that pose of disregarding that election, and of making it is, that if Winchester and Martinsburg had the pretext of a war intended to convert this the pretext of a war included to convert this capital into a Gahenna, a Phlegethon, a very hell on earth. [Great applause.] The Vice Pro-sident, calm, coid, and complacent—for so young a man, very calm, coid, and complacent—announced been occupied and held in the beginning of the war, the Valley of the Shenandoah would not so frequently have been the Valley of our national Humiliation. Gen. every State before the vote was read, and seemed SCOTT, yielding, we believe, to the tempoto be the impersonation of Senatorial rectitude an dignity. Before him were the Senators and Rerary clamor of a nation of military theorists. presentatives from Virginia, North Carolina, and who imagined they were familiar with war, Tennesseo, States that have since been stolen out differed from Gen. PATTERSON, although the of the Union by the treachery of their Executives, judgment of that General was strengthened | not to speak of the Senators from other States, who lived under a system of successful terrorism, all aid by subordinates who subsequently gained ing in the ceremony, and yet nearly all pledged to high renown in this war-men like Gen. put the dagger to the heart of their country. The reading had not progressed far before Judge Doug-las walked down the main alele. Every eye was NEWTON, Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, Gen. NEGLEY, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, and turned upon him. Taking his seat between Sena-tors Seward and Lane, the one now the honored head Gen. ABERCROMBIE. Most of these officers were young soldiers then, but they were as competent to advise Gen. PATTERSON at the other a dishonored echo of the Secession conspiracy, he proceeded to enter into a ples that time as they were subsequently to take sant side-conversation with both, no doubt in reference to the fact that while Mr. Seward had been defeated for the Presidential command of large and victorious armies. We entirely agree with the Hon. JOHN nomination of his own party, and Mr. Lane had SHERMAN, now Senator in Congress, and aided to break up the Democracy, he, Judge Doug then on General PATTERSON's staff, that tas, felt as proud of his few electoral votes, and of "the great error of General Scorr un-

MOBILE. RVACUATION OF THE CITY ON THE 16th ULT

The Guns, Stores, &c., Removed to Selma

The People of the City Remorselessly Conscripted

# by the Robel Authorities.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.-The steamer Mollie Able. from New Orleans on the 31st ult., arrived here to-day with a large quantity of sugar and molasses." The steamers Continental and Morning Star om New York, had arrived at New Orleans. The reported evacuation of Mobile was confirmed The New Orleans Times says the information is un-

doubted at New Orleans. Refugees who left Mobile on the 16th had arrived at New Orleans, and stated that the evacuation was commenced on the day of their departure ; that the guns, ordnance, and stores were going to Selma by rail and water. Simultaneous with this movement a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which the people were fleeing from the city by squads. E It was the general impression in Mobile that no

defence of the city would be attempted. Its garri-son is small, and composed of militia, under the command of Generals Taylor and Maury. The hospital-steamer January, from Eastport

Miss., with 367 sick of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, has arrived. Forty-eight men were left at the Mound City Hospital. In addition to this number, twenty six others received at Eastport had died since the BURNING OF A MISSISSIPPI STRAMER.

The steamer Arago, one of the steamers caugh off Dog-tooth Bend, Mississippi river, was fired by lime in her hold, and was burned to the water's edge yesterday afternoon. The fire was first dise vered the day previous, but was held in check by forcing water into the hold. All the furniture and freight on deck was saved, but the cargo in the hold, including fifty tons of Government freight, was lost. The boat was valued at \$75,000, and was in sured for \$25,000. MARKETS.

The New Orleans market is extremely dull in nearly every department except sugar and molasses, for which there is brisk inquiry, owing to the light supplies ; small sales made of prime molasses at \$1.1 @1 20. Fully fair to prime sugar at 285. Owing to the suspension of navigation in the Upper Missi sippl, the small quantity previously on hand com mands high prices. Ohoice flour \$13. Good ordi nary cotton sold at 65c.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

SHERMAN MOVING ON BRANCHVILLE. PART OF HIS FORCES WITHIN TWENTY MILHS

OF CHARLESTON.

who Steadily Retire.

The Richmond Whig of the 4th (Saturday) has the following :

bridge 7.40 c'clock last night, says : The enemy advanced to day across the Whippy

moving rapidly for some unknown point. Whippy swamp is about thirty miles northwest

west of Branchville. Before reaching the latter, place, Sherman's troops will have to cross several tributaries of the Combahee, as well as the Edisto-LATER.—The enemy have possession of McBride's bridge, and skirmishing is going on in front of Braxton bridge.

me up in barges to Young's Island yesterday, about noon, and drove in our pickets. They fired several buildings on the plantations,

and retired this morning. Three steamers are off White's Point, and a landing is threatene Adams' Run is about twenty miles southwest of

Charleston. The Richmond Dispatch of the 4th says : "It was thought that a section of Sherman's force might at. tempt to cross the Salkahatchie, seven miles above nal-road bridge.

doubtedly was that he gave way to a cause-14th Corps was crossing at Robertsville. The sum f everything that is known on the subject a ened, or otherwise prepared, thirty cents per pound; on fine-cut chewing tobacco, whether manufactured with the stems in or not, or howto only what we have believed for several days, that alged in no guilty reservations. He was Sherman was moving on Branchville in force "General Beauregard has arrived at Augusta and taken charge of the milliary operations there. We presume that the forces at Branchville are also papers, wrappers, or boxes, forty cents per pound

the United States. The Commissioner of Inter-nal Revenue shall keep an account of all stamps delivered to the several inspectors, and said inspec-tors shall also keep an account of all stamps by them used, and of all tobacco, shuff, and cigars inspected, and the name of the person or company and return to the assessor of the district a separate account of the same, and also return, on demand, all stamps not otherwise accounted for, and shall PLEASANTS replied : General BURNSIDE told me

that General MEADE and Major DUANE, the Chief s for a faithful performance of all the Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, said the thing Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, said the thing could not be done; that it was all olap-trap and nonsense; that such a length of mining had never been executed in military operations, and never could be. General BURWSIDE was the only officer duties to which he may be assigned, and return on account for all stamps placed in his hands. By striking from the paragraph relating to gan owder the words at 28 cents per pound or less a duty of one cent per pound; when valued above 28 and not exceeding 38 cents per pound, a duty of one

of high rack who favored the mine. The committee cannot, from all the testimony, avoid the conclusion that the first and great cause of the disaster was the change made, in the after General Burnsing to place the division of colored troops in the advance. The reasons assigned by General BURNSIDE for not taking one of his div slors of white troops for that purpose are fully justified by the result of the attack. The conduct of the colored troops, when they were put in action,

would seem to fully justify the confidence that Gen. BURNSIDE reposed in them ; and General GRAET binself, in his testimony, expresses his belief that if they had been placed in the advance, as General. BURNEIDE desired, the assault would have been

It will be seen, the committee say, from the testimony that when the order to withdraw was given by Gen. MHADE, against the representations made by General BURNSIDE, orders were also given by General MEADE for offensive operations to corps on the right of General BUENSIDE's position, and General ORD's troops were at the same time withdrawn from the position where they had been placed in front of the 9th Corps. Gen. GRANT attributes the disastrous result, to a

greater or less extent, to the troops being sent in unaccompanied by any of the division commanders. In conclusion, the committee report that, in their opinion, the cause of the disastrons result of the assault of the 30th of July last is mainly attributable to the fact that the plans and suggestions of the general who had devoted his attention for so long a time to the subject, who had carried out to a successful completion the project of mining the enemy's works, and whe had care-fully selected and drilled his troops for the purpose of receiving whatever advantages might be attain of receiving watever advantages might be attain-able from the explosion of the mine, should have been disregarded by a general who had evinced no faith in the successful prosecution of that work, had aided it by no countenance or open approval, and had assumed the entire direction and control only when it was completed, and the time had come for reaping any advantages that might be derived from it.

### IXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York presented the proceed-ings of the Chawber of Commerce of New York in favor of the pending bankrupt bill.

Hr. FOMEKOY, of Kansas, preserted the credentials of James H. Lane as Senator from Kansas for six years evening the 4th of March next, which were read. Mr. MORRILL of Maine, presented the cr-dentials of Mathaniel Farwell, Senator elset to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fessenden, until the 4th of March next. TREATY WITH THE REPELS.

Mr. POMKROY, of Kansas, presented the memoria of Bicodgood Breeket for a treaty, offensive and defen-sive, between the United Sistes and the Confederate States. Mr. POMEROY said he had read the petition and ould see nothing in it to deprive the petitionar of the right to present it. What he asks is a very foolish and unwarranishle thing. Mr. POMEROY. He desires that the iwo armics should combine to fight the French out of Mexico and then take Cuba and Canada By that time he thinks they would be ao consolidated that they never would fight each other any more. [Länghter ] On motion of Mr. FUMAER the petition was ordered to be laid on the table. and the time of collection of the duties on such wines, and wine made of grapes, shall be subject to the reout the word and inserting in lieu thereof the words

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan presented the petition of clinens of Michigan saking that certain Southern States he set apart for the use of emancipated slaves. Referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs

IMMUNITIES TO MILITARY OFFICERS. Mr. WILSON, of Masscehusetic, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill emitted "An act for the benefit of officer of the army in the field." If pro-vides that from and after the ist of March, 1896, and during the continuance of the present rebellum, the commutation price of officer's subsistence shall be fity center per ration: provided, that the said increase shall not apply to the commutation of the pro-ary officer anticle to commutation for face for quar-ters. It relieves all army officers from the payment of the income tax, and grants to all officers of volunteers, who shall continue in the military servise to the slive of the war, opcon being musiered out of the service, three months' pay. This latter provision shall not ap-ply to ficers not on dury por to officers ensibled to com-mutation for fuel and quarters. No action was taken on the bill.

paign in Missouri. THANKS TO'THE PRESIDENT. Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States, in endewroning to accertain the disposition of the insur-gents in arms against the authority of the Federal Government, with a view to negotizations for peace and the restoration of the Union; is entitled to the gratitude of a suffering and distracted country; and that, with a similar view, he be respectfully requested to the desired object, to with-rease and Union. THE COTTON TRADE IN THE SECEDED STATES. THE OUTION TEADS IN THE SECOND STATES. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for in-formation as to whether any permits to trade in cotton in the second States had been granted since the 23 day of January last, and if so, what has been the pature of these permits or licenses, which ar they were paid for, by what influence they were obtained, under what is w they were granted, do. desired object, to wit-peace and Union. Mr. HOSS, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. This was disagreed te-year 31, nays 116-as follows: VEAS

to rescind the order, believing that success would crown the effort if persevered in. There is a difference between the testimony of the two Generals on this point, General MEADE testify. In the General BURNETS was authorized to ex-ercise his judgment in the withdrawal. In reply to a question asked by the committee, why he could not get better instruments, Colonel PLEASANTS replied : General BURNETS told me

AROTHER AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a joint reso ation proposing an amendment to the Constitution a

Mr. SUMNESS, of massecuries, users a philic or solution as follows: Expresentatives to Congress shall be appointed among the reveral States which may be included within this Union scoording to the number of male eitisens of age having in each State the qualifications requisite for elections of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. and the actual ennueration of such eliti-zens shall be mide by the censue of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. THE FETERSEURG MINE FAILURE. W. WADE from the Committee on the Gonduct of thes

THE PETERSBURG MINE FAILURE. Mr. WADE, from the Committee on the Gonduct of the War, made a report is relation to the stack on Peters-burg in June last, which, with the evidence taken, was On motion of Mr. ANTHONY. of Ehode Island. five iboursand copies of the report and testimony were order-ed to be printed. The Sesate then went into executive cession, and soon after adjourned.

Our Relations with England Uncomfortable Our Policy towards the Empire of Mexico and

the South American States. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The first volume only of the diplomatic correspondence has been printed, making nine hundred pages. It refers to our af ire with Great Britain, but does not complete the record. Another volume is to follow, under

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND

Diplomatic Correspondence between the Secre

tary of State and our Minister.

Full Discussion of the Acts and Policy of the

British Government in Beference to Af-

fairs on this Continent.

(ts Sympathy with the Rebellion and the

Assistance it Extends to it.

British Neutrality a Sham and Subversive of the

Peace between the two Countries.

head. ENGLISH ASSISTANCE TO THE REBELL.

head. ENGLISH ASSISTANCE TO THE REBILA. This correspondence commences as far back as Nov. 27, 1865, with a letter from Minister Adams to Mr. Seward, with regard to the Alexandra case, the facts connected with which are already familiar to the public. The document also shows what passed between our representatives on the subject of the violation of neutrality as to the fitting eat of the Rappahamock and other Southern priva-teers. Mr. Adams, it appears, sent to Earl Bus-sell a copy of a letter from the United Nature concell at Liverpool, covering a number of deposi-tions, establishing in the clearest manner the eris-tence of a regular office at Liverpool for the purpose of carrying on war against the Government and people of the United States. Earl Russell pre-mised that these papers should be considered by her Majesty's Government. A number of ether papers on kindred subjects were sent in the sams direction. On the 6th of January, 1864, Mr. Seward wrots to Mr. Adams : "I have, from the first been ratified that all sympathies for the Americas in-surgents which should be awakened in Great Bri-tain would prove to be elements of ultimate do-mestic contextion there, enduring and actively operating long after the normal state of thing shuld be restored in the United States. We have first mould consequence of our civil war in Great Britain. It was not this Government that appealed to European triburnals; it was dragged into that presence by the statesment of Europe. The sonner at first the instend the better for Europe, as well as for America." AMATRALITY ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER. In a letter from Mr. Adams to Rave Ressell.

In a lotter from Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, dated February 12, 1864, he says: Tr Strasmic great satisfaction to learn that her Majesty's Govern-ment have taken steps to prevent the violations of the neutrality of her territories. Such acts, ini-tiated from the frontiers of her possessions in Ca-nada are poculiarly dancerous, by reason of the tiated from the frontiers of her. possessions in Ca-neds, are peculiarly dangerous, by reason of the treaty obligations of the two countries to abstain from armaments on the waters that separate them. It gives me great regret to be compelled to believe that the projects of carrying on hostile operations from one or more points along those lines have not yet been abandoned; and that considerable num-bers of men are actually concentrating in Carasa, with a view to make an attack upon some uppro-tected spot. \* \* \* I beg your lordship's pardom if I renew my urgency for the adoption of some measures which may more effectually remove this danger at its very source."

THE NEW ENFIRED OF MEXICO. MY. Adams to Mr. Seward, March 24th, 1864, says: "The NEW ENFIRED OF MEXICO. MY. Adams to Mr. Seward, March 24th, 1864, says: "The Archduke Missimilian came here (Londes) for the purpose of getting a recognition of kis new position. His father-in-law, Leopold is here is of ha-vor his object. The Government declined to act on the subject at present, but gave reason to hope that, as soon as the action in Mexico would appear te justify it, they would acknowledge him. It is un-derstood that Spain and Heighum will follow in the wake of France, after which the other Powers are expected to accede. A loan has been negotiated for eight millions sterling at 60-interest at six per for the Archduke until he can get things going. The rest is to be used to organize a proper supperts for the Archduke until he can get things going. The English creditors in the old loan, who have greatly disturbed to find that no provision has been made for them."

IRON-GLADS FOR THE CONFEDERAGT. The correspondence in relation to the iron- clade built in Laird Brothers' ship-yard is given at length. On the 2d of February, 1854 her Majesty's Treasury wrots to frem: "Ism desired by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that her Majesty's Government cannot permit the iron-clad vessels built in your yard, and now under seizure, to be completed." The Lairds reply: "It must be apparent that this com-timed delay in bringing the mather to a legal issue is so an act of injustice to ourselves and the owners of the ships." The Tressury informs them that the "'infor-mation" will be filed in a few days. THE CASE OF THE CHESAFRAKE-EXTRADITION OF THE FIRATHS WHO CAPTURED HER. Lord Lyons wrots the following to East Eussell on the 24th of December, 1883, from Washington: "The the sthart of the Chesapeake. The acta-dated the States Governments to real or mail demand of the United States Government for her caractities of

relating to the affair of the Chešapsake. The nota-dated the Stih inst. which contains the formal demand of the United Sistes Government for the extratition of the men engaged in the sfair, was put into my hand by Mr. Seward at the State Department, yesterday, with a request that I would inform the authori-ties in Brunswick and Nova Scuiz as speadily as possible that the demand had been made. Mr. Seward then gaverme a paper, a copy of which forms enclosure No S in this daspitch. If was, he enclosure No S in this daspitch. If was, he show on the state of the proper names wars, he ob-served, underpherable, but the rest of the lefter had been made out, and it showed that there were plots to neize two other statemers beddes the Chesappake, and to make one of the mighboring British territory to further the neizenous of the statement in the lefter, that a large number of rild muskets had been sent to made out, and it showed that the rest had been were been do not anot it had the statement in the lefter, that a large number of rilde muskets had been sent to make me of the mighboring British territory to further the nefarious designs of the enemy. Mr. Seward went on to say that the statement in the lefter, that a large number of rilde muskets had been sent to make over a top a struct the Chesappake, and to further the nefarious designs of the enemy. Mr. Seward went on to say that the statement in the lefter, that a large number of rilde muskets had been sent to may be made over stone to har owners if they ap-plied for her with the sanctions of the United States Go-vernment. In consequence of this request I despaced it necestry to use extravidinary pre-abilit for her with the sanctions of the United States foo-vernment. In consequence of passengers, rendered it necestry to use extravidinary pre-abilit of the weight of the be gelect of any means of from-trating the nefarious designs which had been con-ceived? The following was written to Earl Russell by Lord The following was written to Earl Russell by-Lord Lyons: The following was written to Barl Russell by-Lord Lyons: "WASHINGTON, Drc. 31, 1863. "MY LOED: With reference to my despater of the day before yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform your lordship that Mr. Seward returned to Washington lest night, and that I weat to him this merzing to con-fer with him upen the secondus which I had received eince he left Washington of the proceedings of the United States officere in Boya Sectis, in the affair of the Cheespecks. I related the events to him as they had the assurates in a canced me a great deal of anxiety and distres I added, however, that, hearing in mind the assurance given beforehand in his note to me of the Washington, in order to decus the matter with him in a friending and confidential manner, bafore taking any "When ison

word sheets, the words copper, zinc, and brass nails; by adding to the paragraph relating Skirmishing all the Way with the Rebels been paid on the leather in the rough, the duty shall be assessed and paid only on the increased Arrival of Captain Hatch, of the Robel Peac Commission, in Richmond. CHARLESTON, Feb. 2 .- A despatch from Braxton swamp, driving our eavalry on our left six miles from this place. They are supposed to be in heavy There is a column of cavalry on the Augustaroad, sold before,; by inserting in the paragraph relating

to ready-made clothing, after the word dress the words not otherwise assessed or taxed; by inserting in of Pocotaligo, and about the same distance souththe paragraph relating to manufactures of cotton af-ter the word cloths in the first proviso the words or artioles, and after the words fabrics in the second pro viso the words or articles by striking out the words as aforesaid, where they occur the second time in said proviso, and by inserting at the end of said proviso The enemy is certainly moving on Branchville. A despatch from Adams' Run save the enemy

the words, and when made wholly by the same manufacturer shall be subject to a duty only of five per centum ad valorem; by striking out of said section the several paragraphs from the words on cavendish, plug, twist, down to the words exclueive of the tax, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: On snuff manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of

all descriptions, forty cents per pound ; on ca-vendish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of mafor, forty cents per pound; on tebesco twisted "The 20th Corps was still at Robertsville. The by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to he consumed without the use of any machine or in strument, and without being pre ed. sweet

and a half cents per pound, and inserting in lieu thereof at 58 cents per pound, or less 5 per centur l valorem, and by striking out in the last line of said paragraph the word "eight," and inserting i lieu thereof the word "ten." Books, of the kinds usually taught in common primary schools, and books printed by religious societies for the use of Sunday schools, from any duty or tax are exempted. The act is also amended by inserting at the end of the paragraph relating to stoves and hollow-ware the following : On wrought iron, railroad chairs and railroad and boat spikes, five dollars per ton by striking out in paragraph relating to rivets the

words upon which no duty has been paid, and inerting in lieu thereof the word loops, in the line following; by inserting after the words steam engine the words exclusive of the boller, in case a duty has been paid thereon; by adding at the end of the paragraph relating to quicksilver the following : Provided, that quicksil-ver may be transferred without payment of the duty to a bonded warehouse, established in conformity with law and treasury regulations, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security as the Fuch transportation bonds or other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; said bonds or other security to be taken by the collector of the district from which such removal is made, and may be transported from such warehouze to a bonded warehouse used for the storage of merchandles at any port of entry, and quicksilver Bo bonded may be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse for consumption on pay-ment of the duty, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of duty, in conformity with the provisions of law relating to the re-moval of distuiled spirits, all the rules, regunovat of discoled spints, and the rules, regu-lations, and conditions of which, so far as ap-plicable, shall apply to quicksliver in bonded warchonse, and no drawback shall in any case be allowed upon any quicksliver upon which any excise duty has been paid either before or after it has been placed in bonded warehouse; by adding at the end of the paragraph relating to

copper and lead ingots, the following provise : Provided, however, that brass, made of copper and spelter, on which a duty of three per centum ad valerem shall have been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and pay a duty of three per centum on the

ncreated value only thereof; by inserting in the

paragraph relating to rolled brass, after the ORBDENTIALS OF SENATORS.

to patent enamelled and japanned leather the words, provided that when a duty has

value; by striking out all of the first sente proviso in the paragraph relating to wines and liquors, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, provided that the return, assessment, collection,

gulations of the commissioners of internal revenue; by incerting in the paragraph relating to cloth, after the word felted the words or articles after the word warps in the proviso of said paragraph; by striking

he laid on the table HOME FOR FREEDMEN.

IMMUNITIES TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

THE BERVICES OF GEN. BOSECRARS. On motion of Mr. GABFIELD, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Uondust of the Wario examine into the mailisary campaign of Gen. Bosecrare, from the beginning of his service in Western Virginia to the conclusion of his recent cam-paign in Missouri.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WILSON, of Kansas, presented the consurrent resolutions of the Kansas Lesialstors for the protection of the overland California mail acainst bootled Indians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill su-thorizing the construction of a telegraph line from 8t. Cloud to Pembina. Io connect with the Columbia river, and at or near the Pacific ocean. Referred to the Com-mittee on Fublic Lands. Mr. PEIOK. of Jowa, introduced a presenties estimg forth that the genings and, whereas, it appears that though the resolution and caling out the mattonal force, hakes unexamption of ministers and, whereas, it is reported that some of them have been exampted from Millary duty; therefore. Mr. Bedied, That the Scientary of War be directed to for the Honce whether any such privileges have been granted to preachers of any denomination of pro-fessing Christians which have been dended to pro-fessing Christians which have been dended to they, and, if so, of what desomination, their sames and places of residence, and the reasons for their diseasarge from military duty. The resolution was agreed to. and, if so, of what depomination, their sames and phaces of residence, and the reasons for their discassing from military duty. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. GI INNELL, of lows, offered a resolution that the use of this hall be gravited to the American Union Commission, the bject of which is to provide aid for white refugees, for a meeting to be held next Sunday evening, the 12 b inst. Mr. COX, of Ohio, congratulated the Republicaus that they proposed to de acomething for white mea. He was called to order. The resolution was passed. Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, introduced a resolu-tion, which was adouted, instructing the Committee on

. ADDACUT, OF MICOIREN, INFOGUE-G & 1980IU tion, which was adopted, instructing the Committee or Printing to report a plan for the distribution of the borks which have accumulated in the folding room o the House among the members of the present House o Representatives.

TATATION OF HOMESPRAD LANDS TAXATION OF HOMMETRAD LAMOS. On motion of Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, the House adopted a resolution lastracting the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so smeating the homestead taw that the lands control under the provisions may be taxed for county and other

PENSATION TO OWNERS OF FREED SLAVES. COMPENSATION TO OWNERS OF FREED. SLAVES. Mr. ROLLING, or Missonri, offered a joint resolution stating that heavy loyal persons will be eabled to very scrious loss on the ratification of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment, and scelaring that a just and reasonable compensation should be given to these without delay. He demanded the previous quastion, which was not secondisd, and then the resolution weat over till next Monday.

## THE AUTHOBITY OF THE PERSIDENT.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT. Mr. FDGRETOF, of Indiasa, offered a preamble sei-ting forth that whereas the Daily Chronicie, of this city, reported to be in official connection with the Presi-dent, has spiken of him as the sovereign head of the greatest Government on earth; and whereas, the Sa-prence .Gourt of the District of Columbia has affirzed inte principie as the law of the land of arbitrary arrests by the district of the President, which is subversive or civil liberty; therefore, it is the jaw ground the and the arbitrary arrests by the distribution of the President, which is subversive or civil liberty; therefore, it is the jaw ground the House that the President is not in any constitutions sense the sovereign anthority, but all governmental powers are devived from the Constitution and laws of the United States, and limited by them, and fast all attempts to clothe the President with such attributes are detrimental to public liberty. The House refused to second the demand for the pre-vieusquestion, and so the resolution lies over under the rule.

THE SERVICES OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

YEAS.

Julian, Reilogg (Mich.), Knox, Loan, Long, Lengyear, Marvin,

arris (Md. ), arris (Md. ), errick, joiman,

Hooper. Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard.

Ingersull. Johnson (Penna), Kelley, Kellegg (N. Y.), Law,

Kinney,

Miller (N. Y.), Morris (N. Y.), Morrisco

Grinnell, Hale, Hall,

Habbard (Conn-Jenekes, Johnson (Ohio), Rodgers,

Morrill, Rodgers, Sloan, Smithers, Thomas (Md.), Upson, Wadsworth, Windom.

Price, Prayn, Randall (Ky.), Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins (Mo.), Rollins (Mo.),

Perham, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy,

Schenck, Scofield,

Stiles. Strouge, Sweat, Townsend,

Van Valkenburg.

Ward, Washburne(III.), Washburn (21438) Williams, Wilder, Wilder,

AYMENT TO BAILBOADS FOR TRANSPORTING

PAYMENT TO RAILROADS FOR TRANSFORTING TROOPS. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiaus, initeduced a joint reso-lution that hereafter no payment shall be made to any railroad company which has received public lands on consistion of transporting troops, and other property of the Unit States. Free of toil or charge; tunt tae Secre-tary of War cause to be refunded any money which has been paid to any such companies for the like transper-tation, previded that nothing herein shall be construed to preven the taking possession of any such railroad. The receiviton was adopted.

PASSES OUT OF WASHINGTON. PASSES OUT OF WASHINGTON. On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, a resolution was passed instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire whether any regulation exists in his District which forbids persons from leaving Washington without a pass; and if so, to report to the House under what subjorty the regulation is made and enforced, and what legislation is necessary to secure equal justice to all loyal persons, without regard to color, at the mational capital.

IRON-OLADS FOR THE CONFEDERACY.

The Early Campaigns of the War-Gen. Patterson and the Campaign of the Shenandoah.\*

The early campaigns of this war have gone into history, and men speak of the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff with almost the same reverence and mystery with which they speak of Marengo or Buena Vista. These actions belong to the past, and, in many respects, the men who commanded in these early days are almost as absent from the public eye as NAPOLEON or TAYLOR. WINFIELD SCOTT has laid and, in the second place, we find his subaside the sword and adopted the pen. sequent plan of operations overruled. This JOHNSON is in retirement; McDowELL is plan shows, we think, that the much-abused far off in California; their subordinates are now commanding departments and armies; and men who filled obscure positions on their staffs are now among the most emiin command. He desired to abandon the nent warriors of the world. One of the upper line, hold the Maryland Heights, and generals then in command, now living in thus command Harper's Ferry, and, with retirement, is a beloved and respected fel-Frederick as a base of supplies, move upon low-townsman. He has carried his country's Leesburg, and there unite with Colonel sword in three wars, and by some sad freak STONE, who was to command a co-operating of fortune, (for we think we can use this column from Washington. The advantage phrase in the sense we have written it,) of this would have been that General PATupon his name is showered much of the TERSON would have been in a position to reproach of our early military failures. So co-operate with McDowell. The muchlong as General PATTERSON was content to wanted column of PATTERSON-the longremain silent, and bow before this opinion. looked-for and eagerly-expected column, it did not become us to speak, especially as instead of nestling under the works of all information on the subject was locked Harper's Ferry, on the sad summer day away in his own archives and those of the of Bull Run, would have made our rout War Department. The time has come for him to speak, and, with his Narrative before On this subject General PATTERSON is entius, the time has also come for us to express tled to the opinion of General HALLECK. our opinion of the merits or demerits of written on the Pacific coast before he his Shenandoah campaign. We welcome re-entered the army, and in ignorance the opportunity, for however much we of General PATTERSON's proposition to may dissent from the opinions of General SCOTT: "Had PATTERSON," says General PATTERSON, or take exception to his po-HALLECK, "crossed the Potomac at Leeslitical affinities, his fame as a soldier of Pennsylvania is very dear to the people of our State. This soldier of three warsthis general commanding Pennsylvania troops-this friend and fellow-citizen, whose history is to such a great extent the history of our Commonwealth has every claim to our just consideration, and we shall simply be just in our criticism this morning.

"General PATTERSON," said the President at the close of an interview that lasted for five hours, "I have never found fault with or censured you; I have never been able to see that you could have done anything else than you did do. Your hands were tied; you obeyed orders, and did your The General shows that he was kept duty, and I am satisfied with you." After against his own judgment upon what he carefully reading this Narrative we find no believed to be a false line, and that Gen. difficulty in endorsing Mr. LINCOLN's JOHNSTON had the power to join BEAUBEopinion. We have before us the story of GARD whenever it suited his purpose to do a soldier, who entered the war with an unso, being on an interior line, with the comusually extensive experience. He had been mand of a railway, and in the country of an officer in the war of 1812. He had held friends. General PATTERSON was on an a high command in Mexico, where he exterior line, without a railway or adequate distinguished himself for discretion and transportation, and with an army whose bravery. When the rebellion broke term of service had expired, who were out he was assigned to the command clamoring for home, and many of them of the Pennsylvania militia, who were without clothing. Had he been at Leescalled out by the President. While enburg, he might have assailed the left of the gaged in the duty of organizing these rebels at Manassas precisely as Johnston troops, General PATTERSON was placed by attacked STONE at Ball's Bluff, a few General Scorr in command of what was months subsequently, and drove him into then called "The Department of Washthe river. He might also have torn up the ington," embracing the States of Pennsylrailroad that ran from Winchester to Mavania, Delaware, and Maryland, and the nassas. As it was, he detained Johnston District of Columbia. At that time no miliby his manœuvring until two days after tary command was more important. The the day when Bull Run was to have been attempt to pass the Massachusetts soldiers fought, and the results of his strategy were through Baltimore had led to a memorable that General JOHNSTON arrived on the field and bloody riot, and the uprising of the of Bull Run five days after the day fixed Secessionists in Maryland had entirely by General Scorr in his despatch to General severed all communication between the na- PATTERSON for the attack by McDowell.

ss apprehension that Washington was to rated into the Presidency for four years. [Applause.] No confusion in him on that great day, he attacked before the meeting of Conready to die for his country. If in the near future General Scorr ordered the expedition of there was a dagger and a bowl for that country, his General PATTERSON to recross the river | hand was not ready to drive the one or to drug the Form that officer all of his regular troops and artillery, leaving him without a gun, and artillery, leaving him without a gun, and with but a single troop of volunteer cavalry. | were plotting his country's ruin, and, like so many Catalines, affecting a show of deference to a Con-It was thought at that time that the Genestitution they were sworn to assail and to trample ral's course was marked by vacillation, and under foot. [Sensation.]" that his failure to attack JOHNSTON was to

A CONTEMPORARY, with suspicious netube attributed to the worst of causes. At lance, is very angry with THE PRESS for that time no one was safe from suspicion. publishing, according to law, the income and a nation ignorant of the art of war pretax lists. We have before given our ferred to think that an unsatisfactory genereasons for this course, and will not reral was swayed by the worst motives. We peat them. We give one fact: Since THE are surprised that General PATTHRSON PRESS began this publication there have been should have submitted to these cruel impureturned to the collector of one district alone tations, but the vindication of to day-is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in sweetened by the patience and forbearance property upon this same tax of 1863. If of the past. We see, in the first place, that there had been no publication the Govern-PATTERSON was recalled from his pursuit of ment would have been defrauded of the JOHNSTON, when he abandoned Harper's tax upon this amount of property. Ferry, by a peremptory order from Scorr ;

> GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. IRAVY ARTILLERY DUBL-RETURN OF THE REBEL

PRACE COMMISSIONERS TO RICHMOND. General PATTERSON of 1861 had the clear-WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-A letter from the Army of they are. the Potomac says: Quite an artillery duel took place on the Appomattox, lasting from 7 ½ to 9 0'clock on Saturday night. est conception of the necessities of the Virginia campaign of any general at that time The rebel commissioners, the correspondent adds,

are said to have passed through the lines on that iay to Richmond. A passenger from the army, who arrived in Wash

ngton to-night, confirms the truth of this statenent. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

DAPTURE OF THE NOTED GUERILLA, HARRY GIL MOB, OF BALTIMORE BAILBOAD FAME-DEFEAT OF HIS BAND.

WHEELING, Feb. 6.-Governor Boreman has received the following telegram, dated Cumberland, February 6th : "A cavalry scout of General Sheridan's encoun-

tered the force of Major Harry Gilmor yesterday, near Moorefield, and whipped it handsomely, cap-turing upwards of twenty officers and men. Amongst zers captured, was the noted guerilla chies a victory and summarily ended the war. and robber, Harry Gilmor himself,

"B. F. KELLY, Brevet Major General."

THE SOUTHWEST. THE STORIES ABOUT DISAFFECTION IN HOOD'S ARMY UNTRUE-THE ARMY ENCAMPED IN WIN TER-QUARTERS NEAR TUPELO, MISS. CAIRO, Feb. 8 .- The steamer Marble City, from Memphis, arrived here to day with 500 bales of cot-

ton, principally for St. Louis. • It was reported that General Veatch had been reburg, he would have threatened Jonnston's communications much more effeclieved from duty at Memphis and assigned comtually than at Martinsburg, and at the same mand at Little Rock. His successor is said to be General Roberts. time would have been near enough to Mo-

Fifteen deserters, principally of the 183d Tennes-DOWRLL to assist him, or to receive assistsee Regiment, rebel infantry, including a surgeon, came into our lines and took the oath. Their furance from him, as circumstances might have required." This is precisely what loughs, which expired recently, were issued by Major General Hood, and signed by General Cheatham, General PATTERSON wished to do, and predivision commander. The surgeon was direct from Tupelo, Miss., where he stated that Hood's army cisely what was refused by Gen. Scorr. Another point in General PATTERSON'S ad gone into winter quarters. He contradicted the defence which should be considered, is his report that General Cheatham made a speech to he troops at that place advising them to go home. explanation of the belief that he was out-He had merely given them furloughs that they might do so in order to assist their friends in regeneralled by JOHNSTON, who left him at Charlestown and hastily joined BEAUREvruiting. The surgeon also stated that many who had de-GARD on the day of the battle of Bull Run.

clared their intention to desert on account of the lestitution in the army, on learning that they would have comfortable quarters and better food and olothing, were again returning to the rebel army.

MISSOURÍ.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE - POPE IN COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT. ST. Louis, Feb. 5 .- The Missouri Senate yester

day passed the following bills : A bill providing that convicts sentenced for a term of years, at the expiration of three-fourths of the time of their sentence, and those sentenced for ife, at the end of fifteen years, if their conduct should merit it, the inspector shall certify their good behavior and recommend the Governor to pardon them. A bill providing that a person whose husband or

wife has been engaged in rebellion against the (toernment shall be entitled to a divorce on proper application to the courts. A bill declaring that no license of any kind shall be granted to foreigners who have not taken the first steps for naturalization. Gen. Pope has issued an order dated the 3d inst.,

assuming command of the military division of Missouri, embracing the Departments of Missouri, Kansas, and the Northwest. CHANGES IN THE WESTERN MILITARY DEPART.

MENT. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.-Major General John Pope has arrived in this city, to take command of the new military division to which he has recently been ap.

under his control. CANNONADING BELOW RICHMOND.

"A very regular cannonading could be heard throughout yesterday in the direction of Bermuda Hundred. The sound of guns has become unusual of late. It reminded us of the days before the great freehet, when Butler was digging away at his canal. and our batteries were pegging away at his workmen. We have heard no explanation of the firing. It is possible that the Yankers have resumed wor

on the canal. THE PEACE COMMISSION.

"Captain Hatch, of the Exchange Bureau, who started to Washington as secretary to our peace commissioners, made his unexpected appearance in this city last night, having come through General Grant's lines on yesterday. He brings us no intel-ligence of the commissioners, not feeling himself at merry to answer questions on that subject, nor liberty to answer questions on that subject, nor has it been found possible to ascertain the cause of his speedy return. "As regards the whole subject, we are left en-

thely to conjecture. The commissioners may be at Washington, or they may have been stopped by Stanton's orders at Fortress Monroe, or even City Point. Capt. Hatch may have been sent back with lespatches, or the Yankees may have objected to his attending the commission. While utterly in the dark as to their whereabouts, we devoutly trust that the commissioners are sound and well wherever "Gold vesterday was quoted at 45, though some

small sums were sold at 44 %, and even 44.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

Proposed Amendments to the Existing Law.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT CHANGES.

TAXATION TO BE TROBOUGH AND PRODUCTIVE, [Special Despatches to The Press ]

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1865. The bill reported from the Ways and Means Com-

mittee, to amend the internal revenue law, provides, among other things, that in all sales of spirits hereafter made, where not otherwise specially agreed on, a gallon shall be taken of first-proof, according to the standard for inspecting and gauging spirits throughout the United States. Miners shall pay for license ten dollars. Persons who employ others in mining coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, spelter, or other minerals, not having taken out license as manufacturors, shall be regarded as miners under this act. Express agents ompanies whose gross receipts exceed six hundred dollars per annum to pay a license of ten dollars. Substitute brokers, one hundred dollars for each license, and insurance brokers twenty-five dollars. That section 90 be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following : That any person or corporation engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, anuff, or cigars, shall de-liver to the assistant assessor of the assessment dis-trict a true statement of the quantity of each of the different kinds of tobacco held by him on the day this act takes effect, or at the time of commencing business --under this act, setting forth what portion of said goods was manufactured or produced by them, and what pur-chased from others, whether chewing, smoking fine-out, shorts, pressed, plug, snuff, flour, or prepared shuff for eigars, which statement shall be verified by oath, and the person or corporation

every such person or corporation shall keep an ac-curate account of all the articles aforesaid thereafter purchased by him or them, the quantity of tobacco, snuff, or cigars sold, consumed, or removed, and he or they shall, on or before the 10th of each month, furnish to the assistant assessor of the disrict an accurate copy of the entries in said book iuring the preceding month, on receipt whereof an assessment of the duties due by said person or cor-poration shall be immediately transmitted to the ollector of the district. to whom said duties shall. be paid within five days; and in case the duties

shall not be paid the collector may distrain for the same with 10 per centum additional on the amount thereof, and such duty shall be paid by the mannfacturer, or the person for whom the goods are manufactured, as the assessor may deem best for the collection of the revenue, provided that it shall be the duty of any manufacturer or vender of tin foll used in covering manufac-tured tobacco to render a correct statement of the quantity and amount of tin foil sold, and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, the assessor may cause an examination to be made, provided that manufactured tobacco, snuff, or clrars, may be transferred without payment of duty to a bonded warehouse established, and may be transported from such warehouse to a bonded warehouse, and may be withdrawn from bonded ware-

house for consumption on payment of the daty, or removed for export without payment of duty, in conformity with the law relating to the removal of distilled spirits, all the rules o which, so far as applicable, shall apply to tobacco, snuff, or sigars in bonded warehouse,

and no drawback shall, in any case, be allowed upon any manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars upon

THE LATE PEACE MISSION. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts. offered a resolution alling upon the President for information relative to calling upon the resource of the processing of the resource Mission of Delaware, objected, and the re-br. SAULSBURT, of Delaware, objected, and the re-bution lies over till to-morrow. ver sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in packages,

Allison, Baldwin (Mich.) Beaman. Brandagee, Clarke, F. Davis (Md.), Dawees, Driggs, Bdgerien. Higby, AMENDMENTS TO THE ENCOLMENT ACT.

Fapers, wrappers, objected, and the re-tour status of the duty of the certificate shall be out; and of the duty a copy of the certificate shall be retained by the assistant assessor, and an inspector shall return the same to the assistant assessor of the district. The purchaser shall pack such cligars in the assistant assessor, and an inspector shall return the same to the assistant assessor of the district. The purchaser shall pack such cligars in the assistant assessor, and an inspector shall return the same to the assistant assessor of the district. The purchaser shall pack such cligars in the assistant assessor of the district, and, in the same inspected and marked, or and shall make a roturn of the same as inspected to the assistant assessor of the district, and, in cligars duty in assessor of the district, and, in cligars duty inspected, and before the same account of increating them, and before the same digars from any person not holding such park in the district. Sec. 3. That any recruiting as on, insetting bore, or pri-son in a condition of intoxication, or described the district ing of such purchaser, or from his pos-sension; and any such purchaser and be fined not exceeding to the act, or who shall parchase any digars from any person not holding such permit, the demed guilty of a midemenor, and be fined not exceeding fire hundred dollars and be fined in the distriction of the court, and the digars that the distriction of the court, and the digars that the distriction of the court, and the digars that the informer, one fourth for the offstre and be fined or hat hem condemned, and one-bail shall be paid to the former, one fourth for the digars that the distriction of the court, and the digars that the distriction of the court, and the digars that the distriction of the court, and the digars that the distriction of the court, and the digars that the distri Allen, J. C. Allen, W. J. Alley, Ames, rnoid, shlay, (Mass.), sater, saxter, slair, Blow, Boutwell, Sord, Sroomall, Brown (Wis.), Brewn (W.Va.), Dhanler, Dhanler, Dhank, A. W. offroth, avens, avis (N. Y.),

ekley, Idridge, arnsworth, Canson, Garfield, Gcoch,

or bad them condemned, and one-haif shall be paid to the Government. Shorts and oraps of tobason the refuse of oigars manufactured, and also on all scraps or refuse of pirg manufactured, when used for smoking tobacoo, or for consumption or olderwise, treating tobacoo, or for on characteristic made of tobasco, enclosed pound. On cigareties made of tobasco, enclosed in payser wrapper, and put up in packages constan-ing not more than twonty five cigareties, ure owned a service as a volunteer or drafted man, and shall per package. On all cigars, cheroots, and cigar rettee, made wholly of tobacco or of apy substitute therefor, whether imported or domestio manufacture, sity certs per pound, and no tare for the box or package in whole of the district is which a state is a section in the other is package of district is which a state is a section in the other is package in whole of allowed in assortaining the weight; and the duty as aforesaid on all cigars, cheroots, or cigareties are package to the satistant assessor or inspector of the district to have any cigars of their apply to the assistant assessor or inspector of the district to have any cigars of theirs apply to the assistant assessor or inspector of the district to have any cigars of their appresentibe while of the words imprisoner. Wr. FAX FOR OUR SOLDIERS. The army has now been five months without pays and come strict assistant assessor or inspector, in built or unpacked, without payment. FAX FOR OUR SOLDIERS. The army has now been five months without pays and come strict assessor or inspector, in built or unpacked, without payment. FAX FOR OUR SOLDIERS. The army has now been five months without pays and come strict assessor or inspector, in built or unpacked, without payment. FAX FOR OUR SOLDIERS. The army has now been five months without pays and come brighted show on the success of Masses. JAX Cooxs & Co. in negoristing the new sevent chard, may the provise of the section of base and the section of base and and the section of base and the section of base

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.
 The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the ray appropriation bill
 The samendment pending was that of Mr. Davis, of Myland, to create a Board of Admiralty.
 Mr. Bild, to create a Board of Admiralty.
 Mr. Bild, to create the Ravy Department.
 Mr. Bard, the samendment is amendment in the samendment.
 Mr. Bild, to create the Ravy Department.
 Mr. Bard, the samendment is a samendment in the samendment is and vindicated the Ravy Department.
 Mr. As is in the physical samendment is did not propose to remove the navy buroaus, but to provide for the Scentary of the Navy a council of uaval officers, as the President has his Cabinet, so that he, too, may have his advisers. He claimed that in his remarks beretofore criticised he had been vindicating the offi-cers of the navy as against the Ravy Department
 Mr. EIGE, of Maine, replied to Mr. Davis, when the question having been taken the amendment oreasing a Board of Admiralty was disagreed to-yeas 60, mays 70.
 The House cneutred in the amendment of the com-mittee providing for one additional midehloman to the Mayai Academy from each Congressional district.
 The naval appropriation bill was passed
 On motion of Mr. MORBILL, of Vermont, a resolu-fon was adopted providing for evening sessions of the House on and after Wednesday next, for the considera-tion of the smendatory internal revenue act.
 COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

in his Make (Delaware) had to respond in person to all the drafts. Mr. WILSON replied that he did not know about this special case, but he know that Gov. Andrew was an earm-est and determined man, and was in favor of enlisting loyal black men. If the agents of Massachusets were not first on the ground, they must have travelled slower than other agents after they started Mr. GRIMES, of lows, hoped the amendment would pass. He was opposed to permitting State agents to go to rebel States. If black men wanted to enlist they should enlist in the United States service, and not under the snapfees of such men as Governor Andrew seat to Savannah COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES. OUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES. The House tock up and passed the Senate's resolution for an amendment of the rules, so as to provide speci-fically for the crunting of the electory totes for fresh-dent and Vice President of the United States in joint meeting of the two Houses on Wednesday next. HOW QUOTAS ARE ASCRETAINED. Mr. CHANLER, of New York, asked, but was ire-fused, leave to introduce the following: *Resolved*. That the Sceretary of War be, and hereby is, directed. If not inconsistent with the public interest, ito communicate to this House at an early day the basis ard States have been established, and adjusted under each of the several calls for troops by the President of the Junited States, together with a detailed statement of States and district since the outbreak of the different States and district since the outbreak of the rebellion, with their respective terms of service. The House then adjourned.

the anapiess of such men as Governor Andrew sent to Savanne Mr. WILSON replied to Mr. Sanlabury, and said that Mr. Schneetts had furnished up to the 261 of December, 120, 551 men for three years, being a surplue of 7.813 more than the Governor had been called upon for. She had furnished 153,000 men altogether, and they were equal to 120, 557 for three years. She furnished last year 56, 445 recruits. Mr. SHEKNAN, of Ohio. How many of these were credite for naval recruits? Mr. WILSON. I believe of the 15,000 men of the entire number furnished by Massachusetts, 10,672 were fo-reign horn men. There has been a great deal said about importations. We imported and put int: four Massa-chusetts resiments 907 from Germany, and the number of black mes put into the service by Massachusetts, taking the whole enlistments, at home and in the rebei Stater, is 4.731. Here is 16,000 altogether out of 125,000 that were born out of the United States Mr. NIM NEL am not aware that any abuse has followed this section that is proposed to be striken out. I am and aware that any evil consequences have fol-lowed.

I am not aware that any evil consequences have fol-lowed. GRIMES. Have you read Gen Sherman's jetter ? Mr. SUMNER, Yea, I reached the therefore submit to the feature yea, I reached the therefore submit to the feature has been (Laughter.) 'I therefore submit to the feature has it may have the therefore submit on the feature has it may be that it exists, as it is already on our statute books, it should not be thasily removed, maless some reason can be shown for the removal. The burden, therefore, is with the Senator from Pennsyl-vania (Mr. Bucktew), who makes this motion, to show that consolid a your give states the motion of the show that consolid a your give the shall be able by favoritism of the Freedem of the year of the shall be able by favoritism of the Freedem of the year of the state with a seared of the aready for the constitute, and we have be the state and the down. Mr. BUR BULL sked and obtained leave so makes a report from the Joint Committee appointed to arrange for the conning of the presidential we take a report from the Joint Committee appointed to arrange doing their best to scure the enlistened of the section. It was the optimit of use generals that the state and necessary now, he said, for that section to the summers, as all the generals to fail were doing their best to scure the enlistened of colored men. It was the optimit of our best generals that the provision which was proposed to be staticken our was a steat evil. Mr. THE KEN EYCK, of New Jersey, was in favor of Mr.

Morison, Myers, Amos Noble, Noton, Odell, O'Neill (Pain.), O'Neill (Onio), Orth, Pandleton, Pandleton, Wilton, Winfield, Woodbridge, Woodbridge, Worthington, Yeaman. The resolution, under the rules, Went over.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL BBY BNUS ACT. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REV ENDS ADT. Mr. MORRILL. of Mains, from the Committee of Ways stad Means, reported the bill amendatory of the internal revenue law, which was made the special or-der from and after Wednesday strening. Mr. SOUEMCK, of Ohio, made an unsuccessful mo-tion to suspend the rules in order to inroduce a resolu-tion spropriating \$25,000 or a bintroduce a resolu-tion spropriating \$25,000 or a bintroduce a resolu-tion start into you will be buy the sum union

NO TERMS WITH BEBELS BUT UNION. NO THRNS WITH REBELS BUT UNION. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, submitted the following: Resourcd, Thatit is the duty of the President to maintain in every constitutional and legal manner the integrity of the American Unios as formed by the fathere of the Kepuble, and inno event and under in no circumstan-ces to profiler or accept negotiations which shall admit by the remotest implication the existence of any other Federal or Confecerate Government within the terri-tory of the United States. This resolution was agreed to, seven members only voiting in the negative. TRADE REGULATIONS. On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE of Illipois a reso.

TRADE REGULATIONS. On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinols, a reso-ution was ad pled for a joint meeting of the committee of conference of both houses to examine into the aub-lect of trade regulations. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

18% Instant, That determinant to wait for big of use of the offer that the order to discuss the matter with bim in the friendly and confidential manner, bajore taking any frier steps. "Br, Seward est disht is subject was altogether a painful one. The spirit shown by its people of Hall-isx in rectuit, goe of the pinstee, and he believed save-ral others, were themselves hows. Scotlans, and that a large number of rifles had been sent by Confederates agents to box Scotla. rendered it necessary for the United States (covernment to consider seriously whether it would not be necessary to short extraordinary precations with respect to istercourse with that 'Co-rest's would act be necessary to short extraordinary precations with respect to istercourse with that 'Co-pectes to state specifically the course the United States (covernment bound and be ex-pectes to state specifically the course the United states (or "unebt would take with regard to the pro-ceedings of it, "ficus in the case of the Cheappats, until be had time. ""ake himself acquirated with the fast: that he would, ""wever, apply himself to the endings of it, "ficus in the case of the Cheappats, whit entire confidence, to have Mail act once state, " with entire confidence, to have Mail Government, its to be semanness which he has, hy the President's order, given in his note would be acted up. to." " Mailor 'for the united States Secretary of State had been apprehended in Fors to the Duke of Newcastle with on the request of his working the Mayor of Hall-stion of the United States Secretary of State had been apprehended in Fors to the Source of the Strong the trade out many it is a bore work the source of the United States Secretary of State had been apprehended in Fors to the Amaron' for the source of the secret of the United States Secretary of State had been apprehended in Fors to the State of Newcastle withs to Major General Duyle: -'' I have the short to not he ladge of the Vice Admiralty Coart at Halifax' a contined, and happet to take the opporu

United Sizes for the violation of her Majesty's terri-tory, committed by the United States officers in parsuft of the Checaspoake. "And Russell to Lord Lyons, March 11, 1831, says: "Mr. Reward can hardly be ignorant that so far as the extradition of the men whom he assumes to have been partiles le concerned. It would have been impro-per, and was in fast impossible for the Government of Rova Storia to proceed otherwise than in the course pointed out by law. Meither can Mr. Seward serionsip intend to suggest that the provincial Government, charged with the duty of vindicating ber Majesty's Sizes has found it necessary to apologize, could have adopted or ratified the nanthorized exercises of power which the invasion of her Majesty's rights was account-paned and aggravated." BLOCKADE RUNNING.

### BLOOKADE RUNNING. THE LEGISLATURE.

### HARRISBURG, February 6, 1886. SENATE.

SEINALL. The Senate met at 5 P. M. Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition from the Philadel-phia Councils against the passage of the Park bill. Mr. ROYER presented a remonstrance against mak-ing the bric ge at Manayunk free. Mr. HOGE read a bill establishing a forry over the Data Data Dist Sole

HOW QUOTAS ARE ASCERTAINED.

THE ADJUDICATION OF THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The House met at 7% o'clock P. M. Numerous petitions were pre-ented, among them one by Mesers. CALVIN and EICE against the increase of tolls on the Delaware Canal. Also. petitionsiby Mesers. KERNS, SMITH, ILES, and MILLER in favor of making a free bridge at Mana-

THE ADJUDICATION OF THE ALEXANDRA CASZ. Mr. Adams writes to Mr. Seward: "Some and the second second

It was not necessary now, he said for State sector of the armies, as all the generals in the field were doing their best to secure the enlistment of colored men. It was the opinion of our hest generals that the provision which was proposed to be stricken out was a great evil. Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, was in favor of Mr. Buckalew's amendment. The vote upon Mr. Buckalew's amendment was as follows: YEAS

BLOOKADE RUNNING. Mr. Adams writes to Mr. Beward: "Enr. The buniness of blockade-running appears to be carried on with uninterrupted activity. The pre-sent form of agreement is to run the inward carge on account of the so called Confederate Government. en the condition of receiving could near the inward carge on the condition of receiving could near the first of the probably contributed to ravive the value of the Con-federate loan. " " I beg to call-your particular attention to the references to open ports for a fall supply of the finet deperturbated attended are those of persons heretofors. The names attached agents or sympathizers." Mr. HOGE read a bill establishing a ferry over the Alighteny at Pitt Hole Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill incorporating the Eagle Mining Company. Also, a further suppliment to an act emabling joint tenants and others to develop mineral lands. Ad-journed.

HOUSE.

[Associated Press Despatches.] -WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. A BILL TO FACILITATE THE ASSAY OF GOLD. Senator RAMEAY, of Minnesots, has introduced a bill, which is now under consideration by the Finance

Committee of the Senate, for an extension of the acilities for the assay of the precious metals in the nining districts of the West. It is proposed to multiply the Government offices for the assay of gold and silver, each of which shall be as fully appointed as the office in New York city, at the following points: Tucson and Aubrey,

in Arizona ; Santa Fe, in New Mexico ; Great Salt Lake City, in Utah ; Boisee City, in Idako, and Virginica City, in Montans. At these offices not only can the miner obtain bars or ingots for his gold or silver ore, stamped by the Government, but it is provided that in lieu thereof, as he may choose, he may receive a certificate or certificates, payable in coin of the same metal as that deposited at the

mint in Philadelphia, or any other branch mint, which shall be of such denomination and forms as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and shall be receivable in payment of all debts due the United States. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CON-

DUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, through Senator WADM, the chairman, made a reort to-day relative to the failure of the attack upor the enemy in front of Petersburg. It appears that .he explosion of the mine under one of the enemy' batteries was the suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel HENEY PLEASANTS, of the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the mining was mainly the work of his regiment. It was commenced on the 25th of June, with the approval of General BURNSIDE, and finished on the 23d of July. Colonel PLEASANTS labored under disadvantages which would have deterred a man of less energy and determination. On the 26th of July a plan of attack was sub-

mitted to General MEADE by General BURNSIDE. e's which any excise duty has been paid either before who proposed to place two brigades of colored

사실 수도 방법을 다 사실을 받았는다. 이번 방법을 위해 가지 않는 것은 제품을 가지 않고 있는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 다 나는 것을 하는다. 사실을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는다.	tional capital and the loyal States. Here tional capital and the loyal States. Here was a position of great embarrassment. PATTERSON, by the mere accident of cir- cumstances, became, as it were, the only available general of the country. He held an independent command to all intents and purposes, and in this extraordinary posi- tion acted with great decision and prompti- tude. To him must be given the credit of opening communication with Washing- ton. Taking BUTLER as the first instru- ment, he sent him to Annapolis to occupy that point, and secure the route to the capital These orders BUTLER obeyed. The importance of Annapolis now, and the perils we should have in- curred if the line of railroad from the the Shanendocki in 1861. By Robert Patterson, late the Shanendocki in 1865.	EmployingKansas, and the Northwest Departments. The Missouri and Kansas Departments are to be con- solidated, and designated a Department of the Mis- souri, Major General Dodge in command, with headquarters at Leavenworth City.D General b GeneralThe Department of the Northwest is assigned to General Curtis, with headquarters at Miswakee. Gen. Pope's headquarters will be in St. Louis. The great Mississippi Valley is now divided and commanded as follows: Division of Mississippi commanded by Major General Shorman; Depart ment of Ohlo, under General Shorman; Depart ment of Cheveral of the Curberland, under Gen. Thomas, and the Department of Tennessee, under Gen. Thowas, the Division of the West Mississippi, commanded by Major General Canby, is divided as follows: Department of Missouri under General Reynolds Department of Missouri under General Dana; Di vision of the Missouri, commanded by Major General Department of Missouri under General Dana; Di vision of the Missouri, commanded by Major General Department of THES.St. Louis, Feb. 6.—On Stauday night the brew Monday.	or after it has been placed in bonded warehouse. That section 91 of the old act be amended by striking out all after the enacing clause and insert- ing the following : That all manufactured tobacco, suff or eigars, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, shall, before the same is issued or removed for consumption, be inspected by an inspector, who shall mark upon the package containing such tobacco, snuff, or cigars, the kind of tobacco and the weight of such package, with the date of inspec- tion, and the name of inspector, the fees of such in- spector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of tobacco, snuff, or cigars to inspected and weighed, and the penalties for the fraudulent marking of any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or figars, j and for any fraudulent attempt to evade the duties by changing the package or marks, shall be the same as are provided in relation to distilled spirits. All cigars manufactured after the passage of this aot shall be packed in boxes, and any manufactured tobacco that shall be sold, or removed into a boy the inspector, shall be forfeited, wherever found, and sold, one-half of the proceeds to	attack for some weeks, in the savande of the at- tacking column. General MEADE objected, not be- cause he believed they would not do their duty-as well as the white troops, but because they had not been under fire. The matter was referred to Gen. GRANT, who decided that white troops should lead the assault. He said, in evidence, that "General BURNSIDE wanted to put his colored division in front, and, I believe, if he had done so it would have been a success. Still I agreed with General MEADE in his objection to that plan. General MEADE said that if we put the solored troops in front we had only that one division, and if it should prove a failure it would then be said, very properly, that we were shoving those people ahead to get them killed, because we did not care anything about them; but that could not be said if we put white troops in front." The order for the springing of the mine and mode of attack was given by General MEADE. The report gives the history of the attack, showing that General BURNENDE received a peremptory order, at 9.46 A. M., to withdraw his troops, and	Buckalew, Henderson, Bicharden, Carllie, Hendricks, Sanisbury, Chandler, Howard, Sheinbury, Columner, Howard, Sheinbury, Cowner, Johnson, Trambull, Doolitile, Lane (Indiana), Waa Winkle, Grimes, Nesmith, Wright, Martan, Powell, Wright, Anthony, Farwell, Morrill, Cark, Foster, Nyoe, Conness, Hale, Summer, Dizos, Hale, Summer, Dizos, Hale, Summer, Dizos, Hale, Summer, Dizos, Hale, Summer, State credit, Morral, States to obtain recruits for State credit. Mr. How AED, of Michigan, offered an smendment to amend by inserting in the third section attact the words. 'Be fince not sceeding onethours, 'and two years,'' the words '' nor less than two moded doilars,'' which we adopted a time moved do strike out. Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, moved to strike out. Mr. MALE, of Sate section referred to pro- titute broker.''	<ul> <li>thanks of the Honse and the people of the Sinks to Governor Curtum for his letter to President Lincoln, and for the correct position taken in that letter in defence of the clitenes of Fennsylvania. Unanimously adopted.</li> <li>The following bills were introduced :</li> <li>Mr. WADDELL, so ill allowing railroad companias which consolidates to issue bonds.</li> <li>Mr. MABER, a bill incorporating the Susquehanne Coal Railroad Company from Towanda to the slew York State line.</li> <li>Mr. ALEMAN, a bill incorporating the Susquehanne Coal Railroad Company from Towanda to the Slew York State line.</li> <li>Mr. ALEMAN, a bill incorporating the Susquehanne to the slew York State line.</li> <li>Mr. ALEMAN, a bill incorporating the Consequence of the slew York State line.</li> <li>Mr. KLEMAN, a bill incorporating the Consequence of the slew York State line.</li> <li>Mr. McLEMAN, a bill incorporating the Consequence of the slew York State line.</li> <li>Mr. WISER, a bill taxing all baak dividends five per cent semi-annually.</li> <li>Mr. MCE, a bill incorporating the Cosmopolitan Express.</li> <li>Mr. MCE, a bill appointing traitees for the property of absentees; also a bill requiring oil and mining comments to be the sline of pay cent semi-annually.</li> <li>Mr. MCE, a bill appointing the sine of sline 1 matire to a superport is an appropriation to the Bind Institute; also a bill appropriation to the Sind Institute; also a bill avertees the pay context in a bill avertees for the property of absentees; also a bill requiring oil and mining comments to backs; also a bill avertees for the property of absentees; also a bill requiring the sine of setting the superport of the site as a bill avertee of pay meant for grading the time of pay meant for grade is a bill avertee absent for grade on the site of the site as a bill avertee of the site of of the site of the</li></ul>	I have submitted to the President the reflections upon the temper and disposition of the British nation as they are affected by our eivil war with which you have bished by the fact that the unargenta manifathy have a bold, tigorone and effective party in both Houses of Parliament, and in the British press, which party is confessedly influential in the general administration of public affairs, while the United States seem to have its to each of the the British press, which party is confessedly influential in the British press no ad- vocates of disnets, corcept persons who, how aver great their shill read that are nevertheless prati- tally excluded from the conduct of national is furs. There is, moreover, a marked habit orerailing in dreat Britain of comparing British resources and achievements, and this is done so nucescantly, and often in a spirit so illiberal, as to indicate a suce of rivalry. Our citl war has endured for three years. It has recessarily brought up many verticing desperied projents
			양성 : 그는 것 같은 것 같아요.				